

WAR OFFICIALLY ENDS DEC. 1; NO MORE DELAY FOR UNITED STATES

Peace Pact Will Be Formally Ratified on That Date, the Supreme Council Agreed at Paris Today—Allies Discuss Protocol With Germany.

THE U. S. PEACE DELEGATION IS STILL IN COUNCIL

Being Without Instructions the Americans Are Continuing Their Participation—The Expectation in Paris Is That the Senate Will Ratify.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The supreme council today agreed on Dec. 1 as the date when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified.

Further informal discussions have been held with the German representatives since the council's decision. The council must be signed by Germany guaranteeing fulfillment of the armistice conditions. These discussions have been confined chiefly to the methods of procedure in considering the protocol. As yet, the Germans have not stated whether they will sign the document.

The American delegation is still without instructions as to its participation in the peace conference following the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty. The White House attended the meeting of the supreme council today as representative of the United States, under Secretary Polk being absent in London, and the entire delegation is continuing its work in the belief that a compromise ratification resolution will be agreed to in the United States.

This view is apparently shared by most of the members of the council, who are anxious for the continuance of the United States in the deliberations of the peace-making body. The council, however, is working out plans to see that the enforcement of the treaty will not be hindered if the United States fails to ratify the treaty later. Jules Cambon of the French delegation presided over the council's session in the absence of Foreign Minister Pichon. The meeting will be held on Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL STAND BY LEAGUE

Bonar Law Says His Country Will Endeavor to Take the Lead in Making it an Effective Instrument.

London, Nov. 21.—The inability of the United States representative at Paris to deposit President Wilson's ratification of the German treaty at the same time those of other powers are filed will not prevent the remaining allied and associated powers from proceeding to carry the treaty into effect.

Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons today in answer to numerous questions regarding the status of the treaty as a result of the American Senate's action.

In answer to a question from Sir Donald MacLean, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Without doubt there will be no shrinking in the determination of Great Britain to do all in her power to take the lead in seeing that the league of nations becomes an effective instrument of human progress. I think it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States is gone."

Referring to the possibility of an alteration in the date of formal ratification of the treaty (which has been tentatively fixed for Dec. 1), Mr. Bonar Law said:

"That must depend upon whether there is a possibility of a change in the view of the Senate at its meeting in December."

Asked whether the action of the United States would affect the Anglo-French-American treaty, the government leader declared:

"Our undertaking in that treaty, which so far has been unratified by the United States, was contingent upon its also being carried out by the United States. Another situation might create a new condition of affairs."

SERBIA WILL SIGN TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

Instructions Come to Her Delegates at Paris to Do What They Failed to Do Sept. 10.

Paris, Nov. 21 (Havas).—Dispatches received from Belgrade state that the Serbian government has authorized that country's delegation at Paris to sign the treaty with Austria, which Serbia did not sign at St. Germain on Sept. 10.

LESS HAWAIIAN SUGAR

The 1920 Output Will Fall Short 40,000 Tons.

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 21 (By the Associated Press).—The sugar output of Hawaii for 1920 was estimated to be by the Sugar Factors company, Ltd., at 632,413 tons. This is approximately 40,000 tons less than the output of the islands in 1919.

NEEDED 450,000 MEN TO SUBDUDE MEXICO

And It Would Have Taken Three Years' Time to Carry Out Complete Intervention.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—State department officials in discussing the Mexican situation today disclosed that three years ago the army general staff estimated that an army of 450,000 men and three years would be required for complete intervention in Mexico by the United States.

Officials did not say what the present estimate of the general staff was, but it was understood to be less than that prepared before the world war, due to the development of new instruments of warfare and an enormous increase in American war materials of all kinds, particularly motorized transports, airplanes and artillery.

Discussing the case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, who was re-arrested last Tuesday on charges in connection with his abduction by bandits, officials said he had been in the Mexican government's custody in trying to put down the revolution, it had failed to give proper protection to Jenkins and that consequently he might have ground for claim against the Mexican government for the ransom money paid to his captors.

ARGUING CONSTITUTIONALITY

Decision on War-Time Prohibition Act Not Expected Till Dec. 8.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Final argument on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition act was before the supreme court today. No decision from the court is expected, however, until it reconvenes on Dec. 8, after a recess beginning Monday.

Practically the only hope for a "wet" split before the constitutional prohibition amendment becomes effective on Jan. 16 is believed to be from a decision of the supreme court holding the act unconstitutional.

The failure of the Senate to act on the peace treaty which would declare the state of war at an end, came as a blow to the "wets." Their view was added to by the statement of President Wilson that he would not rescind the "dry" act until peace formally had been declared. Their last hope now appears to rest on the action of the supreme court.

GO TO ROMAN'S AID

Two Coast Guard Cutters Are Nearing Disabled Craft.

New York, Nov. 21.—Two coast guard cutters, the Itasca from New York and the Aushnet from Woods Hole, Mass., are proceeding to the assistance of the disabled shipping boat steamer Roman, Captain Byron L. Reed, commander of the coast guard division, met here today for a two-day conference on non-partisan co-operation and a joint legislative program. Officers of the Roman's national council and the National Co-operative association issued the call for the meeting.

Carl S. Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, with "The spirit and method of genuine co-operation" as his subject, was announced as the principal speaker of the day.

FARMERS AND LABOR MEET

In Conference on Non-Partisan Co-operation and Joint Legislative Program.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Representatives of farmers and labor organizations with a membership of more than three million, met here today for a two-day conference on non-partisan co-operation and a joint legislative program. Officers of the farmers' national council and the National Co-operative association issued the call for the meeting.

Carl S. Vrooman, former assistant secretary of agriculture, with "The spirit and method of genuine co-operation" as his subject, was announced as the principal speaker of the day.

HURRYING UP EAGLE BOATS

Navy Trying to Get Them Out of Great Lakes Before Winter.

Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 21.—To expedite the transfer of eagle boats from Lake Michigan to the sea, sailors from the battleships Nevada and Pennsylvania here have been detailed to go to the builders' yards at Detroit at once to serve as crews of the new vessels.

Of 24 eagle boats ordered to this port, 10 have already arrived. Fears that the others would be held up by ice in the St. Lawrence river led to a decision to hurry them out of the Great Lakes as soon as practicable.

AGAIN ARRESTED

Mrs. Marion E. Sproul, Socialist Candidate, Put Under \$2,500 Bonds.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Marion E. Sproul of Lowell, who was defeated as candidate for lieutenant governor on the Socialist ticket at the last state election, was ordered held for the grand jury under \$2,500 bonds by the municipal court today on charges of promoting anarchy. Mrs. Sproul is already under an indictment on similar charges. It is alleged that she at liberty to issue and distribute radical literature and otherwise violated the anti-anarchy act.

Moscow Surrounded

London, Nov. 21.—Moscow is surrounded by insurgents and the bolsheviks regard the rebellion as of capital importance, according to a Copenhagen dispatch quoting Helmsborg's advice which the Exchange Telegraph company is today circulating with reserve. The dispatch states that Tomberg, in the Urals, has been sacked by a hostile army of 55,000 men.

BRITAIN GOES TO FRANCE'S AID

She Guarantees Assistance if France Is Attacked by Germany

TREATY RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED

This Is the Treaty in Which United States Was to Be a Party

Paris, Nov. 21.—Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant under secretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain, last night exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany.

Sir Eyre is the representative of Great Britain on the supreme council in the absence of Premier Lloyd George.

The announcement today of the ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise, because it had been generally understood that Great Britain would not ratify the treaty before its ratification by the United States.

Although the treaty was ratified last night, it does not come into force until the similar treaty with the United States has been ratified.

EASTERN GALICIA UNDER POLAND

Mandate Given by Supreme Council for A Period of 25 Years.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The supreme council decided this morning to give Poland a mandate over eastern Galicia, under the league of nations, for a period of 25 years. At the end of that time the league is to determine the future of the territory.

PLANE STRUCK A TREE

Machine Wrecked and One Occupant Was Injured.

Westerly, R. I., Nov. 21.—A two-passenger Curtiss biplane, piloted by Edward P. Brennan of New York, with Cash Miller of this town as passenger, was wrecked today when it crashed into a tree while flying. Brennan, who is general manager of the National Aero Photographic Co., was cut and bruised. Miller escaped injury. The pilot was bound from New York for Providence. He had been forced to land here yesterday, being short of gasoline.

TALK OF THE TOWN

C. A. Metcalf of Zanesville, O., who is connected with the local Metcalf wholesale firm, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan of Park street.

The regular meeting of Harmon review, No. 1 of the Macabees was held Wednesday evening with a large attendance. The second degree was conferred on 50 members. After the business refreshments were served by the November and December circles with Mrs. Della Folsom and Mrs. Mary Parker in charge. A social time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mason have returned from Lebanon, N. H., where they were called by the death of the former's brother, Elmer Mason, a late resident of Montpelier. Mr. Mason died Nov. 15 at the age of 39. He is survived besides his mother, Mrs. May Mason, by three brothers, Percy of Lebanon, N. H., Louis of Bristol, Conn., Grover of Boston and Harry of this city. Burial was in Lebanon.

Dr. D. C. Jarvis has been in Boston for the past two days attending the convention of the New England Osteopathic and Laryngological association. Before returning, however, he went to Framingham, Mass., to observe the work of the National Tuberculosis association, which for the past three years has been combating tuberculosis with scientific methods in this particular city. Three years ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance company gave \$100,000 to the national association to carry on a scientific campaign against this disease and the investigation of the causes in some average-sized community. Framingham, Mass., was chosen on the ground that it was a typical industrial community. In the year 1916, when the association began this investigation, 139 deaths occurred. Statistics for the next year show that only 17 deaths occurred from this disease in that community.

To-morrow morning at 10:30 Spaulding high school squad will be running onto Centennial field at Burlington to compete for the state championship with Rutland high. This game, which heretofore has been published to be played in Rutland on Thanksgiving, was changed because the local management did not wish to play the state championship game on Rutland's home grounds. They agreed upon this Burlington field since Rutland is anxious to meet Spaulding, and this afternoon under Coach Ross the Spaulding squad leaves for Burlington. The same team which figured in last Saturday's game against Montpelier will be used to-morrow morning.

In the afternoon on the same field the University of Vermont meets Middlebury college, giving the Burlingtonians a double bill of football for one day. A large group of the student body of Spaulding and others plan to attend the two games.

WILL PRESENT TREATY AGAIN

Pres. Wilson Will Take It Up in Message to Congress December 1

COMPROMISE MAY BE WORKED OUT

Mild Reservationists May Join With the Straight Ratification Party

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—President Wilson will take up the whole subject of the treaty of Versailles in his message to Congress Dec. 1, it was stated officially today at the White House. Until then he will have nothing to say concerning the Senate's action in rejecting the treaty.

Before Congress convenes, it was said, administration senators will confer and it is possible that the mild reservationists on the Republican side will participate with a view of working out an acceptable compromise on reservations.

Regardless of who is selected to succeed the late Senator Martin as Democratic leader in the Senate, there will be no change in the leadership in the treaty fight, it was said at the White House. President Wilson considers that Senator Hitchcock has conducted the fight ably and sees no reason why he should not again lead the administration forces.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, whose name has been mentioned prominently in connection with the Democratic leadership, called at the White House today to see Secretary Tamm.

Action by the supreme council at Paris in fixing Dec. 1 as the date for formal proclamation of a state of peace between the powers ratifying the treaty of Versailles fulfilled the expectation of administration officials. After the Senate had ended its special session without ratifying the treaty, the general feeling here was that Europe would not wait longer for this country's decision.

Under the treaty's provisions, the exchange of ratifications could have been made as soon as three of the great powers had ratified, but the date was delayed, it was announced, largely because it was desired to have the United States a party from the first. All four of the other great powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, now have ratified.

The effect of the promulgation of peace will not, it is held by the state department, directly affect the legal status of war existing between the United States and Germany, but it will mean that the important work of rehabilitating Europe will begin without the participation of this country.

Besides bringing the league of nations formally into existence, the event will bring into force a prodigious list of obligations which must be performed by Germany. They touch upon great and small matters in many parts of the world and are subject to time limits ranging from 15 days to 15 years.

For the establishment of the league, no definite time is stipulated in the treaty, but the inference generally drawn is that it will be set up at once. There are many references to subjects upon which it must pass within a few weeks from the coming into force of the treaty.

Definite time limits to be reckoned from that date are stipulated, however, for the execution of a great many of the treaty provisions. Various commissions, including that which is to take charge of the Saar basin and that which is to delimit the Polish-German frontier, are to be set within 15 days of the establishment of peace.

Within three months the German army must be reduced to 200,000 effectives, all unauthorized munitions plants must be closed, Germany must hand over all of her submarines and aeronautical equipment, including the remnants of her proud Zeppelin fleet, and must modify her laws to conform with various treaty provisions.

The time limit for reduction of the German navy personnel to its prescribed strength is two months, and by the same date the German warship named in the treaty must be delivered to the allies. One month is the limit for delivery of the last scraps of submarine equipment, and the fortifications the treaty names must be dismantled within two months and dismantled.

In matters relating to finance and financial reparations, the dates for the most part are fixed on the calendar and the time of coming into force of the treaty does not affect them. The date of May 1, 1921, is stipulated as the limit for Germany's delivery to the reparations commission of her initial repayment payment of 20,000,000 marks and the commission is required by May 1, 1919, to notify Germany of the total damage claims to be filed against her by her late enemies.

No date is fixed for the appointment of the reparations commission, but the presumption is that it will begin work immediately. In fact, dispatches have indicated that it has been doing business unofficially for some weeks in preparation for the task it must assume of rationing raw materials to Germany and of supervising the work of financial rehabilitation throughout Europe. The clearing house system by which it is to co-operate must be set up in three months.

Other sweeping provisions are definitely set forth as becoming effective on the date of the coming into force of the treaty. They include the right of title to all her colonies and to all her surface warships not in home port. Shanting passes formally to Japan, and England's protectorate over Egypt is legalized.

Germany immediately accepts as binding upon her some 50 treaties relating to many subjects, and agrees to accept in future many other treaties yet to be negotiated by the allies. Prisoners of war are to be repatriated, the treaty says, "as soon as possible" after the date of effective peace.

THIEVES IGNORE JEWELRY, PREFERING LIQUOR

New York, Nov. 21.—The thefts of liquor have become so numerous that many of the largest insurance companies have decided not to issue any more specific liquor policies. It was learned today. A general household policy, however, still covers liquor. Since the prohibition law has been in effect reports to some companies show that burglars have ignored jewelry, cut glass and fine linen in preference for wine, brandy and whiskey.

BAN ON BEER IN ST. LOUIS LIFTED

Federal Judge Pollock Grants Temporary Injunction on Enforcement

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Federal Judge Pollock today granted a temporary injunction against the district attorney and internal revenue collector enforcing the provisions of the Volstead war-time prohibition enforcement act, pending further litigation.

In effect, Judge Pollock sanctioned the lifting of the bid on beer in St. Louis.

In the decision Judge Pollock granted a temporary restraining order enjoining United States District Attorney Hensley and Collector of Internal Revenue Moore from enforcing the provisions of the Volstead war-time prohibition act.

The district attorney is restrained from presenting alleged violations of the measure and the internal revenue collector is enjoined from refusing to issue revenue stamps for beer containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol. The order is made operative at once.

Judge Pollock enjoins Collector Moore from refusing to issue revenue stamps in respect to beer or malt liquor containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol provided the taxes are tendered and paid. The collector is also enjoined from refusing to license beer manufacturers, brewers or distillers, the beer manufacturer contains more than one-half of one per cent alcohol or from revoking such license because of violations of the provisions of the law.

District Attorney Hensley and Collector Moore, whom the court describes as "the defendants in this case," are enjoined from enforcing any of the penalties, pains, seizures or forfeitures of the war-time prohibition act.

Brought Pollock's decision was in suits brought by two brewing associations and five independent St. Louis brewers. The judge asked if the state of Missouri had ever questioned in court the right of Congress to pass the war-time prohibition law. When told that no such action had been taken he said:

"It is time for the state to wake up. Congress may usurp all their privileges."

MINISTERS EXPRESS REGRET

That Treaty Failed of Ratification in the Senate.

Burlington, Nov. 21.—Resolutions expressing the regret of the ministers in attendance at the Vermont training conference of the inter-church workers, several of whom are members of the league of nations covenant were rejected by the United States Senate, were adopted at the closing session of the conference in this city last night.

The resolution called upon the Senate to ratify the treaty and adopt the covenant without amendment and only with such reservations as will add to the moral influence of the United States. Another resolution called for the favorable action on the part of the Senate on the Williams bill now before that body which provides for the collection of money by the force of the United States. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the senators from Vermont.

Death of Little Girl

The death of Theresa Thomasini, the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Veronica Thomasini, occurred last evening at 8 o'clock after a comparatively short illness. She had been suffering from illness about three weeks ago and was allowed to remain home from school, but did not take her bed until two weeks ago, when upon examination, it was found that she was suffering from inflammation of the heart, and she died rapidly within her death last evening.

She leaves, besides the mother, two sisters, Aurelia, 16, and Lena, nine, and two brothers, Paul, 19, and Anibal, 15, to mourn her loss. The little girl was a regular attendant at the Methodist Sunday school and attended the ward five school.

The funeral will be Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her late home at 27 1/2 Granite street, with Rev. B. G. Lipsky officiating. Burial will be at Hope cemetery.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Dolor DeGruire left this morning for his home in Canada, after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Beaulieu of Allen street.

Some inquiries have been received by the victory arch disposal committee concerning the auction sale of the arch. The terms will be announced by Auctioneer D. A. Perry, who has consented to swing the hammer and juggle the English to-morrow morning, beginning at 11:30. This hour was arranged for the convenience of the granite manufacturers, several of whom have manifested a desire to purchase the property since the lumber used to construct it cost more than \$500. But regardless of the cost the arch is to be sold to the highest bidder just as it stands, though the terms will doubtless exclude the panels bearing Barre City and Town honor roll. The sculptured work that was so hurriedly constructed was nevertheless artistically completed, and to some of these many granite figures, it is believed will be disposed of as patterns for granite work. To the purchaser will go the task of dismantling the edifice. Many people regret that it is to be disposed of and contend that with a coat of paint it would be amazingly beautiful against the usual winter environment, but the indebtedness for its construction prevented this scheme from being adopted, and in order to prevent a further outlay of money the committee decided to dispose of it in the method stated.

COLORADO MINE WORKERS OBEY

Strike Ordered to Begin at Midnight To-night Is Called Off

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INJUNCTION

District President Johnson Made the Announcement To-day

Denver, Nov. 21.—George E. Johnson, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, today announced that the strike of the bituminous coal miners in Colorado, which had been ordered for Friday midnight, had been called off in accordance with the injunction issued last night by District Judge Clarence J. Morley of Denver.

VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO COAL MINERS

Operators Tell Them That the Offer of 15 Cents a Ton and 20 Per Cent Wage Increases the Limit.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Bituminous coal mine operators served what was practically an ultimatum on the coal miners' representatives here today, telling them that the offer yesterday of 15 cents a ton and 20 per cent wage increases was the "essential" that could be given. The miners went into a conference, immediately to consider the offer.

APPORTIONING COAL

"Essential" Consumers Only in Pittsburgh District to Be Supplied.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21.—The Pittsburgh district fuel distributing committee of the United States railroad administration proceeded on government orders today to supply "essential" consumers only. Officials of industrial concerns not classed as essentials, viewed the new order with apprehension.

Conflicting opinions came today from various persons interested in the situation. The question of possible coal shortage here, members of the fuel committee said there was no immediate danger of a shortage, but in industrial circles it was declared that if mines in the district were not soon re-opened many industries would feel the effects of a fuel famine.

STEEL PLANTS MAY CLOSE

Because of Inability to Get Coal in Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 21.—Mills of the Mahoning and Shermans valleys forming the second largest steel producing region in the country, today faced possibility of closing on account of coal shortage, following orders by D. T. Murray, local fuel director, cutting off supplies to all factories.

SOME CASES WIPED OFF

General Housecleaning on Washington County Court Docket.

More cases went off the docket in Washington county court this morning. Those included: Tibbitts vs. Harry Tibbitts and Harry vs. Iva Tibbitts; death of Mrs. Tibbitts suggested; also Lizzie Hill vs. George Hill; LeClair vs. McNulty vs. John McCall; B. F. Barton vs. F. A. Emerson et al.; Sturtevant vs. M. C. E. G. Gitchell; H. W. Tilden, administrator, vs. Frank Chase; C. H. Blodgett, guardian, vs. Lou Stevens; Beatrice Tracy b. n. f. vs. Forest Tibbitts, settlement pending; Bullock vs. Lovett, discontinued; in re estate of William Littlejohn; Boyce vs. Carey, discontinued.

The cases of Fuller vs. Dean, on the docket since 1902, and Tromblee vs. Elizabeth Clark and trustee since 1903, John Emery vs. same defendant since 1908, are continued pending other proceedings in Cheshire vs. Barry a settlement is pending. The same is true in Ann Riley vs. estate of Frank Severance. In MacLay vs. estate of C. B. King, a stipulation for settlement has been made and the matter is to be certified back to probate court. In Patrick Duffy vs. Pliny Wheaton, settlement is pending.

In the case of Miller vs. Belleville, exceptions were noted, and the case will go to supreme court. In the case of John Crozier vs. Hamilton-Garvey Lumber Co. et al. judgment by default was entered for the plaintiff and the matter was referred to the trustees; the matter was left open for a few days. Some of the cases will be finally disposed of at the sitting in January and were left open until that date with settlements pending.

MONTPELIER

Warren Walker Elected Master of the Capital City Grange.

The election of officers of Capital City Grange occurred last night as follows: Master, Warren Walker; overseer, Robert Thresher; lecturer, Miss Anna Griffin; chaplain, Mrs. Edna Hartwell; secretary, Mrs. Fred B. Thomas; treasurer, William J. Fiddock; doorkeeper, Myron Miner; steward, Earl Curtis; cress, Della Canal; Flora, Mrs. Fred Murray; Pomona, Mrs. Laura Walker; assistant steward, Herbert Thresher; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Thresher. The first and second degrees will be conferred at the first meeting on 10 members of the society, the work being carried out by the degree team. Later, light refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed by the members of the society.

At the close of the evening, the members were unanimous in placing their stamp of approval upon the success of the evening and discussed plans for including several similar events in the society's activities during the coming winter months.

LODGE HONORS SOLDIER MEMBERS

Medals Presented By Green Mountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U.

Honor to the ex-service men, members of the Green Mountain lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., who served their country in the world war, was paid at the regular meeting of that fraternal organization, held last evening at the lodge rooms in the Worthen hall. The meeting was attended by a large number of its members, who assembled to participate in the exercises.

After several brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, made by Noble Grand Edwin Keast, the ex-service men were presented with suitable medals by Provincial Deputy David Joll, who in his remarks expressed the esteem and appreciation of the lodge to its members who served under the colors during the European strife, and who played their part in preserving the civilization of the world to the future generations.

The medals presented to the former soldiers and sailors are handsome tokens in the shape of a heart, upon which are engraved the standards of the lodge and the insignia of the fraternal organization to which they belong, while the words, "To Our Brave and Gallant Brothers, Allied Service," are engraved on a border around the medal. The medal is attached to a ribbon bearing the national colors and can suitably be worn as a badge or as a watch fob.

The ex-service men receiving the medals were Victor Anderson, Arturo Bottiggi, James K. A. Phillips, James Slora, J. F. Stewart and Ralph Oliver. After the presentation of the medals, the white degree was conferred upon 10 members of the society, the work being carried out by the degree team. Later, light refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed by the members of the society.

At the close of the evening, the members were unanimous in placing their stamp of approval upon the success of the evening and discussed plans for including several similar events in the society's activities during the coming winter months.

HADN'T HELPED ALLIES, DENIED CITIZENSHIP

Natale Cardini Also Hadn't Attended Church in 18 Years—Forty-Six Men Were Admitted to Citizenship in U. S. Court.

Two persons were denied the right to become citizens of this country at the session of federal court, held in Montpelier Thursday. These were Natale Cardini and Ernesto Cecchini of Barre. Refusal to the latter was because he had not acquired knowledge of conditions here since he came to this country. Cardini was denied admission for several reasons.

Koran C. Small of Boston, representative of the federal government, in the examination of Cardini brought out that he did not attend church and had not contributed to the different war activities. In examination of Chief Mitchell of Barre, Small brought out considerable about the man's standing, while from Mayor Glysson he secured the details in connection with the inscription on Cardini's monument in a cemetery in Barre, hearing, the witness said, something of this nature, "Near God nor Man we shall be."

Judge H. B. Howe also examined Cardini at some length and the man stated he did not attend church and had not in 18 years, that he was not a contributor to the church. Cardini replied a man's home was his church. When asked if he believed in God, he replied "I can't see Him; I don't know." As a boy he was a Catholic. He testified, when asked why he did not give anything to the war causes that he could not afford it. He bought no Liberty bonds, no war savings stamps and gave nothing to the Red Cross.

When he stated that he could not afford to give to these causes the court said that it did not believe his statement, for he had testified that he received \$4 a day. In reply to a question from the court, the witness testified that he was not an I. W. W.

The court said that if the man was of real good citizenship timber he would have contributed support to the allies' cause and he did not believe the man would make a good citizen, according to his evidence. Cardini seemed to want the advantage of citizenship but was not willing to bear its obligations, and the court denied the papers.

There were 46 admitted to citizenship, of which seven were soldiers. There were also nine who petitioned for naturalization, and first papers were issued to six.

Those admitted were: Francesco Furlo, Montpelier; Hermon F. Collins, Middlesex; G. W. Schumann, Middlesex; Hyman Carr, Montpelier; Theodore Gings, Webster; Amrogio Scamporrino, Achille, Falmouth, Barre; William P.